

# Supplement

TO  
CORVALLIS GAZETTE.  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1906.

## IS NOT FOR BRYAN.

ECKELSTELLWHYHE'SAGAINST  
THE NEBRASKAN.

Ex-Comptroller of the Currency Under  
President Cleveland Will Vigorously  
Oppose the Election of the Demo-  
cratic Candidate.

I did not support Mr. Bryan in 1896,  
and I do not intend to now. I shall op-  
pose his election this year with all the  
vigor and ability I possess. I do not feel  
that I could stand by my convictions by  
remaining merely passive and contenting  
myself with simply voting against him.

**Bryan the Issue.**  
No issue set forth in any platform, no  
matter how cunningly devised and ar-  
ranged, in this campaign can be made  
paramount to the issue of Mr. Bryan  
himself, his erroneous views of public  
questions, his numerous vagaries and his  
demonstrated desire to find popularity  
and votes in a never-absent appeal to  
class prejudices and supposed race hat-  
reds.

I am still a Democrat, if believing in  
Democratic principles correctly interpret-  
ed and properly enforced as an agency  
for good constitutes true Democracy; but  
I am not one of the utterances of the platform  
adopted at Chicago four years since  
and just reaffirmed and re-emphasized at  
Kansas City are the rightful expressions  
of what modern Democracy stands for.

**Isms of Populism.**  
The many isms of Populism were abor-  
tured four years since to my sense of  
what is safe and sound in the operations  
of government and the general well-  
being of the people, because I viewed  
them as being fundamentally wrong, and  
being so, neither lapse of time nor er-  
rors of the party in power reconcile me  
to their adoption or make it possible that  
I should support a candidate who not  
only approves of them, but is their best  
embodiment and most vigorous champion.

I have not read all of Mr. Bryan's  
utterances during the past four years,  
but I have taken note of enough of them  
to know that his views have not changed  
on any important question since 1896,  
and his determination to stir up class  
strife is not less manifest. Throughout  
all his addresses, public and private, is  
shown uniformly an apparent pleasure in  
preaching the desirability of discord be-  
tween employer and employee, class and  
class. No appeal ever comes from him  
which is not tinged with advice to those  
who must work to distrust those who  
must employ.

**Harmful to Labor.**  
All this is not only un-American, but it  
is unjust, unfair and harmful, most of all  
to the laborer, for whose well-being be-  
yond all others it is necessary that com-  
plete harmony between capital and labor  
and not continual antagonism should ex-  
ist. The interests of labor are never in  
such great jeopardy as when intrusted  
to a man who has the gift of oratory  
coupled with unbounded political ambi-  
tion and no business judgment or train-  
ing.

No man is fitted for the presidency who  
day in and day out proclaims, in the  
midst of a demonstrated better condition  
of affairs, the reverse to be true in order  
to foment a discontent, which will gain  
to himself and party a political advan-  
tage.

**Ignorant or Blind.**  
Mr. Bryan, without the statesmanship  
to analyze the conditions as they exist,  
and find a remedy therefor, gives utter-  
ance to nothing that would improve them,  
but only to that which would make them  
worse and cause greater injury to the  
great mass of the people, whose fate he  
constantly bewails. I do not believe in  
the public value of any man who is, un-  
der any and all circumstances, a fault-  
finder and mere protester against all ex-  
isting order of things.

Mr. Bryan's friends insist that he is  
nothing if not intellectually honest and  
fearless. Granted that their contention  
is true, the inquiring public must then  
be forced to conclude that he is either  
woefully ignorant or willfully blind. At  
no time since his coming into political  
power has he made an economic predic-  
tion which has not failed of fulfillment,  
or laid down as truth an economic doc-  
trine which has not in the course of quick  
events been demonstrated to be an eco-  
nomic fallacy.

**Dictation of Platform.**  
If he does not study grave public ques-  
tions in the light of past history and  
present facts and human experiences, but  
only views them in the glare of his own  
preconceived notions and the flame of his own  
party political oratory, he is unsuited either  
to advise the public as a teacher or  
guide them as a leader.

If he was unfit because of his errone-  
ous views and economic heresies, to be  
elected to the presidency in 1896, he is  
equally an unfit man now, for he boasts,  
with triumphant self-satisfaction, that  
he stands to-day on all these questions  
exactly where he stood then, and to make  
more manifest and clearly defined his  
position he compels his party to blazon such  
fact in a platform so constructed as to  
accord with his views and wishes.

**Alliance with Croker.**  
I can conceive of nothing more pitia-  
ble than the sight of accredited dele-  
gates of once great political parties  
a national convention supinely surrender-  
ing their own views on a vitally impor-  
tant economic question at the behest of  
a once defeated presidential candidate,  
who only had brought that party into dis-  
grace and disrepute, unless it be the sight  
of that presidential candidate, and to be  
nominee, appealing through his confiden-  
tial agent, Richard Croker, Tammany dic-  
tator, to be his chief aid, trusted friend  
and lieutenant in the emergency which  
confronted him.

Heretofore Democratic presidential  
candidates have gained public respect and  
strength by having the open enmity of  
Tammany. Mr. Bryan, who more than  
any of them has boasted of his stand for  
principle and his integrity of character,  
has done what Mr. Seymour, Mr. Tilden  
and Mr. Cleveland would not do. He  
has formed an open alliance, offensive  
and defensive, with Tammany, and that  
too, at a time when that organization is

known to be thoroughly corrupt, and a  
constant menace to all the best interests  
of good government.

**Unity with Populists.**  
Mr. Bryan hardly appeals to the  
thoughtful citizen, with whom political  
parties are only agencies for public good  
to the extent that they stand for funda-  
mentally right principles and honest ad-  
ministration, when upon the one hand he  
is presented by the Populists and on the  
other by Tammany. The joining hands  
with one constitutes an offense against  
safety in governmental administration,  
the alliance with the other an offense  
against political decency, making it  
doubtful as to his ability, no matter how  
strenuously he might try, to secure hon-  
esty in the conduct of public affairs in an  
administration over which he presided.

It is not difficult to predict what would  
be the outcome of any administration  
based upon the socialism of Populism and  
the rapacity of Tammany.

**Reaffirming of 16 to 1**  
I am told that not a few Democrats  
who refused to sanction the nominee and  
platform of the Chicago convention will  
aid the nominee presented at Kansas  
City. I doubt if there are many who will  
do so. Why should they? The same  
candidate has been named, the same doc-  
trines announced, only in a more offensive  
way.

It must not be forgotten that the re-  
affirming of the principles of the Chicago  
platform was the repudiation of an inten-  
tion, when opportunity is afforded, to dis-  
base the country's currency. It was re-  
assaulting the Supreme Court of the  
country. It means a realignment with the  
element of disorder, as against the prop-  
erly constituted authorities of peace, in-  
tegrity of property and person. It is the  
announcing once more of a desire to get  
into power that the sacred right of pri-  
vate contract under the guaranty of law  
may be abrogated. It is the acceptance  
of those elements of socialism which work  
injury to both government and people.

In fine, the reaffirmation at Kansas  
City was the re-asserting of the utterances  
made at Chicago, which, revolutionary  
then, are none the less so now. A source  
of menace to the country then, they are  
equally so now; and every man

The evils and burdens of the present  
moment growing out of the Spanish war  
are to be laid as much at the door of Mr.  
Bryan and his party as at that of Mr.  
McKinley and his. His explanation of  
his reason for wishing the treaty ratified  
is wholly superficial and does not bear  
analysis.

**Policy on Philippines.**  
I imagine that self-government will  
come quite as readily through the ad-  
ministration of Mr. McKinley as through  
that of Mr. Bryan. It will not come un-  
der either until the Philippines are fitted  
for it, property rights safe and personal  
ones protected. I hardly believe Mr.  
Bryan could do more than send a com-  
mission there, as the President has done,  
in order to take steps looking to sup-  
planting the military government with a  
civil one.

The country will not sanction the im-  
mediate abandonment of those islands to  
disorder and pillage. When a time comes  
that there is safety in a constitutional  
home government, only remaining within  
the sphere of the influence of the United  
States, and public sentiment is to this  
end, it can be put down that Mr. Mc-  
Kinley's administration will readily grant  
it, for I believe it is generally admitted  
that no one is more ready to put himself  
in touch with public sentiment than the  
President, or act in accordance there-  
with with more alacrity. If Mr. Bryan  
means an immediate abandonment of our  
control in the islands he must certainly  
fall of support, for no thoughtful person  
will sanction a policy which will make  
the country ridiculous in the eyes of the  
world.

**Would Not Trust Him.**  
If Mr. Bryan and his party had stood  
out as they should have against the Span-  
ish war and had opposed instead of as-  
sisted in ratifying the Paris treaty, they  
would be in a better position to confront  
Republican plans and purposes, for they  
would at least be consistent with their  
action. As it is now, they urged the war,  
but now wish to avoid the consequences  
in order to gain political power by so  
doing. As it is, I do not see that Mr.  
Bryan is less of an expansionist, through  
force of circumstances which he assisted  
in creating, than is Mr. McKinley. The

and protesting against any debasement of  
the country's coin, will aid and abet  
such a proceeding because of a belief in  
any injustice done by Great Britain to  
some afflicted race ten thousand miles  
away.

If Mr. Bryan was a statesman and not  
a mere declaimer, and dealt in a states-  
manlike manner with American problems,  
we would not be treated to the floods of  
petulant fault-finding and appeals to pre-  
judice which are manifest in all that he  
says, but would have instead suggested  
solutions, grounded upon principles, and  
in accord with the facts of national his-  
tory and national experience.

**Distrust His Wisdom.**  
I am sure the American people rightly  
distrust the wisdom of one who thus far  
in life has been a living expression, in  
every address he has made, of that best  
definition of the essential elements of  
stump speech, namely, to claim every-  
thing and denounce well.

I am not unmindful of the fact that  
there are many conditions in this country  
requiring careful, thoughtful and states-  
manlike dealing with. There are many  
evils to which labor is subject that need  
to be remedied. Likewise there are many  
prejudices unjustly entertained against  
capital, but in neither instance can they  
be dealt with to the good of all by any  
one who brings to them none of the ele-  
ments of a statesman and all of those  
which wholly make up the successful  
stump speaker and campaign orator.

**Where Remedies Lie.**  
I believe that more of the remedy lies  
without the pale of enacted legislation  
than within it, and that neither labor  
nor capital is benefited by public utter-  
ances on the platform, in legislative halls  
and through the columns of the press to  
the effect that there is an irrepressible  
conflict between them.

I do not believe any man benefits his  
country by being a preacher of discon-  
tent, strife between classes, social and  
political pessimism, financial disorder and  
continuous financial gloom, despite sur-  
roundings and widespread prosperity, and  
therefore I do not believe in Mr. Bryan.  
There are some things in President Mc-  
Kinley's administration and official acts  
I am not in accord with. I do not accept

## ASSENT OF GOVERNED

### ARMY OF A MILLION VOTERS DISFRANCHISED IN SOUTH.

Government by Force Imposed by  
the Democrats at Home, While They  
Denounce Republican Administra-  
tion in Our Colonies.

(From the New York Times.)

Four years ago, in the so-called Demo-  
cratic convention at Chicago, Senator  
Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina,  
in offering a resolution to denounce the  
administration of President Cleveland,  
made an attempt to convert the conven-  
tion to his view that the campaign about  
to begin was a sectional one, in which  
the South and West were to be combined  
by a common sentiment against the North  
and East, to overthrow those sections and  
make their financial opinions odious, and  
to destroy their domination in future  
national financial legislation and opera-  
tions.

Tillman has learned something since  
that day, when he was deservedly hissed  
and hooted in a convention otherwise  
more too sane or sensible, and the merited  
rebuke administered by Senator J. K.  
Jones possibly convinced him that sec-  
tionalism is as hopeless an issue as se-  
cession to divide the country. But he  
was still a man of impulse at Kansas  
City. Restored to favor after a civilizing  
ordeal of four years of service in the  
Senate, he helped to prepare a platform  
exposing his party to the charge of gross  
inconsistency or insincerity.

To Tillman was assigned the task of  
reading the platform. He does not lack  
dramatic sense, and he has a large voice.  
With prodigious volume and vehemence  
he rolled forth the references, in the  
opening phrases to "the inalienable  
rights" of men guaranteed by the Declara-  
tion of Independence and the Constitu-  
tion. As a sweet morsel he mounded the  
language of the declaration that govern-  
ments must "derive their just powers  
from the consent of the governed." "Any  
other government," he shouted with so-  
norous intensity, "is tyranny, and to im-  
pose upon any people a government of  
force is to sustain the methods of imperi-  
alism." The case of the Porto Ricans  
was described as appealing "with pecu-  
liar force to our justice and magnanim-  
ity."

These sentiments were prepared and  
emitted by Mr. Tillman for application  
solely to the question of imperialism and  
the conduct of the administration in en-  
deavoring to deal with the new problems  
that vex the country. But they seem to  
have a more interesting meaning, as ap-  
plied to Southern States, than they would  
as interpreted only to denounce and em-  
barrass the administration in its effort  
to establish free governments in the Phi-  
lippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. In  
Alabama's population in 1890 was 1,  
513,017. There were upon the common  
calculation of one voter in five, 302,203  
voters in that State in 1896. Alabama  
gave to all candidates for President 193,  
653 votes, Bryan receiving 130,307. Lou-  
isiana's population in 1890 was 1,118,597.  
The State was entitled in 1896 to at least  
223,000 votes. It cast 102,046, and Bryan  
had 77,000 of these. Mississippi had  
1,289,000 population in 1890, and presu-  
mably 257,920 males of voting age. In  
1896 there were cast for President in  
Mississippi 70,545 votes, Bryan getting  
33,859. North Carolina was reported in  
1890, in the census of that year, as hav-  
ing 1,617,047 population. The State cast  
331,210 votes in the presidential contest  
of 1896, or a little more than the reason-  
able ratio for 1890. South Carolina,  
with a reported population in 1890 of  
1,151,149, and with not less than 230,000  
voters, cast for all candidates in 1896  
68,907 votes, and 38,798 of them went to  
Mr. Tillman's man Bryan.

What became of the 600,000 votes that  
appear to have been missing from the  
election returns of Alabama, Louisiana,  
Mississippi and South Carolina? Were  
these 600,000 voters to be governed, in  
case Mr. Bryan was chosen or defeated,  
without their consent, thus subjecting  
them to the "tyranny" referred to by the  
Democratic platform? Have those miss-  
ing voters been since found and required  
to give their consent to the election of  
Representatives in Congress in order that  
they should not be taxed without national  
representation fairly secured? Or has  
their consent been obtained to new re-  
strictions of the suffrage? Has there been  
shown any tendency in any of those  
States to exchange "the methods of imperi-  
alism for those of a republic?"

How have Alabama, Louisiana, Missis-  
sippi, North Carolina and South Carolina  
qualified themselves to reproach the ad-  
ministration for imperialism? Have not  
three of those States formally and com-  
pletely and the two others by progressive  
steps undertaken to deprive some 600,  
000 of "the governed" of the opportunity  
to give or withhold that consent guaran-  
teed as a right according to the Demo-  
cratic application of the Declaration of  
Independence, and secured by the Con-  
stitution?

Why waste hypocritical platform senti-  
ment on the people of Porto Rico be-  
cause they have "a government without  
their consent and taxation without rep-  
resentation," when 600,000 voters in four  
States, all Democratic States, are depriv-  
ed of the right to consent, and about  
1,000,000 altogether, if we consider Vir-  
ginia, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee,  
are in like manner subjected to "tyran-  
ny." Mr. Tillman's platform also de-  
clares its opposition to "militarism" for  
the reason that "it means conquest  
abroad and intimidation and oppression  
at home. It means the standing army  
that has always been fatal to free insti-  
tutions." What apology does Senator  
Tillman offer to the standing army of  
1,000,000 voters disfranchised in South-  
ern States? Were "intimidation and op-  
pression at home" practiced to bring  
about that result, peculiar only to one  
section of the country? Does not the con-  
dition of these silenced voters "appeal  
with peculiar force to our justice and  
magnanimity?"

**Labor Prosperous in New York.**

In New York State the Bureau of Labor  
Statistics shows that the number of  
employees in 3,553 of the largest factories  
in the State has increased in the last  
three years by 56,321, or 18.7 per cent,  
while the increase in wages is \$21,400,  
\$04, or 15.2 per cent.

**Wages on the Great Lakes.**

Wages of employes connected with the  
shipping on the Great Lakes have been  
generally advanced.

## BRYAN'S SOLILOQUY.

(Dedicated to soft citizens.)  
I favor Free Silver and paper,  
I honor Free Trade and Free Gold,  
In fact, I shall play any paper,  
That brings me a vote, young or old.  
I preach "the consent of the governed,"  
And practice Imperial sway.  
I'll promise all things to the voter  
Who stands on my platform to-day.  
I know I'm a talker from Way Back,  
And gifted with "gall" and with "mouth."  
It matters not how I maneuver,  
I'm sure of the Red, Solid South!  
I favor "Expansion" and taxes,  
But don't wish to do what I think  
And believe in the riot of "Red Shirts"  
If they vote for me often and strong.  
I'll promise all things if elected,  
And do what I please when I'm in;  
I favor all virtue in office,  
But wink at such Tammany sin.  
I know I'm a Blower and Actor,  
By hiding my "Red Shirts" from the gaze!  
Behind Anti-Imperial humbug,  
That soon, like Free Silver, is gone.  
I know I'm a Howler and Hoodoo,  
But the Farmer and Miner don't see  
That my Anti-Imperial clap trap  
Is a Farmington Fraud, just per se.  
A Dictator, I'm bold to my party;  
I force them to do what I think  
And still to the trough I can lead them,  
But can I induce them to drink?  
And when the election is over,  
If I should the White House attain  
I'll turn and twist with the Rabble—  
Barnhounds and foxes both again!  
JOHN A. JOYCE, Washington, D. C.

## "Dear Boy" Letters

My Dear Boy—In your last letter you  
said that old man Skinner, your employ-  
er, says that he "doesn't see what a  
farmer can be thinking of to vote for  
McKinley when the trusts are squeez-  
ing the life out of the farmers and the  
country is drifting right into imperialism  
every day."  
You want to know how to answer him.  
Well, I will tell you what to say to him  
and then I have a few words to say to  
you.

Ask Mr. Skinner if he remembers that in  
1890 he sold that sorrel mare that used  
to work on the high side with old Jim  
for \$45. Ask him whether the sorrel  
wasn't a better horse than that bay that  
he sold to Crawford the other day for  
\$80. Remind him that he sold his wool  
in 1896 for 14 cents and that he sold this  
year at 27 cents, and kicked like a steer  
because he didn't get 30.

Gently suggest that he sold a couple of  
steers in 1896 for \$3.25 per hundred, and  
that they were as good as those splendid  
fellows that he sold last week for \$5.10.

The old man sold a buckwheat wagon in to  
Nelsonville and sells produce to the  
miners' wives. Ask him if he remem-  
bers that four years ago a woman would  
come out to the wagon and say:

"Can you let me have a peck of pota-  
toes and trust me till John gets work?"

Remind him that the same woman  
comes out now and says: "Give me three  
dozen of eggs and two pounds of butter.  
What are those peaches worth? I'll take  
a basketful of them. Give me a peck of  
those tomatoes. How much does it  
all come to?" His own money. When  
are you going to bring in some veal? John  
likes veal for breakfast."

Ask him if he doesn't know that more  
money has been paid out as wages to  
working men during the past year than in  
any other year in the history of the Hock-  
ing Valley. Ask him whether a consid-  
erable part of this money hasn't found  
its way into his capacious pocketbook.

Remind him that he told me that when-  
ever the Mayhew farm is put up for sale  
he intends to bid on that upper eighty  
that joins his, and that he has made  
enough money in the last two years to  
pay for it.

And then gently suggest that he does  
not appear to be suffering much from  
imperialism or trusts either. Tell him  
that perhaps he had better let well  
enough alone. Tell him not to vote for  
what he doesn't want. Tell him that  
when trade is good and business confi-  
dence strong and healthful, it is not wise  
to tear the whole thing down by giving  
the administration into untried hands.

I think that this is the only kind of  
argument that will touch old man Skin-  
ner, but you, my boy, have a larger  
soul. I want to say some other things  
to you.

My boy, thank God that you live in a  
country prosperous at home and honored  
abroad, and never so prosperous and  
honored as now.

When you come to vote this fall, re-  
member that the national credit has  
reached its highest point, that the work  
of American laborers has gained its high-  
est reward, and that the glory of Ameri-  
can arms on land and sea has been most  
widely maintained under the wise,  
thoughtful, patriotic administration of  
William McKinley.

Remember that his administration is  
carrying out the principles and policy of  
the Republican party.

Remember that the blood of four gen-  
erations of American soldiers runs in  
your veins, and then vote so that you  
will not be ashamed of your vote on the  
day after election. YOUR FATHER.

**Farm Mortgages and Interest.**

In 1890 the farm mortgages of the  
State of Kansas amounted to the vast  
sum of \$240,000,000, much of it bearing  
the exorbitant interest of 12 per cent,  
was reduced in 1899 to less than \$41,000,  
000, certainly a remarkable evidence of  
the prosperity of the farmer. The pres-  
ent rates of interest on Kansas farm  
loans are the lowest ever known.

**Prosperity Proof in Money Orders.**

Postoffice statistics are significant.  
From June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1899,  
there was a gain of 7,000,000 in the num-  
ber of money orders issued, while their  
value increased by \$55,000,000, and the  
average amount of each order from \$7.00  
to \$7.40. This is another proof of the  
existence of McKinley prosperity.

**Labor in Michigan.**

Labor Commissioner Cox of Michi-  
gan, says in his 1896 report: "Wages show a  
decided increase over those of 1898, and  
an average of more than 10 per cent in-  
crease over 1897. The greatest gain is in  
the fact that all idle labor is now steadily  
employed at remunerative wages."

**Sheep Worth Money Now.**

Sheep are higher than for twenty years  
and worth about double what they were  
four years ago.

**What Cows Are Worth.**

The total value of the farmer's and  
dairyman's milk cows is 53 per cent  
greater than in 1896.

## THE NEGRO DISFRANCHISED

THE FIRST STEP INTO A NEW SLAVERY



'SENATOR TILLMAN IN CONGRESS—'We do our best to keep every negro in our State from voting.'

who stood out against them then ought  
not on some new issue, which does not in  
any degree lessen the danger of these for  
harm, fail to denounce and defeat them.

I do not think that the fact that here  
and there may be some elements more  
conservative in the party than seemed to  
be the case in 1896, makes any difference.  
Mr. Bryan still gives official voice to the  
party's views, maps out its campaigns  
and writes its platforms. Mr. Bryan's  
intimates and advisers are still Populists  
and self-seekers, with the added contin-  
gent of Tammany bosses. He has neither  
use nor care for any man who is con-  
servative in his views or careful in his  
utterances.

**Effect on Gold Basis.**  
If elected President the public must be  
prepared to see Mr. Bryan as chief execu-  
tive and those associated with him as  
cabinet counselors construe every law  
bearing upon the currency and the pow-  
ers of the Treasury Department in such  
a manner as to nullify as best they can  
its provisions in so far as they bear upon  
the question of the maintenance of the  
gold standard. His Populist allies boast  
that they seek power that they may bring  
about the repeal of the existing laws and  
to this end they are Mr. Bryan's cham-  
pions and defenders.

He can and will keep the country in a  
state of ferment and uncertainty in an  
attempt to bring about the larger use of  
silver as a redemptive money. The ex-  
periment is too dangerous a one to be en-  
tered upon by any on the grounds that  
the gold standard is so fixed in law that  
it cannot be disturbed, no matter who  
may be President or Secretary of the  
Treasury. The law ought to be executed  
with a construction favorable to it to  
fully carry out its provisions and not in  
a manner antagonistic to them. It is  
not a perfect law, but can be made so by  
its friends. It can be made abortive by  
its enemies once firmly entrenched in  
power.

**Bryan and Recent War.**

It will hardly do for any sound money  
Democrat or Republican to support Mr.  
Bryan because of a supposed better po-  
sition he occupies than Mr. McKinley on  
the question of colonial possessions des-  
pite his worst position on the question  
of the monetary standard, the Supreme  
Court, the enforcement of law and the  
right of private contract. Mr. Bryan's  
position can hardly be as satisfactory a  
one on an analysis growing out of the  
Spanish war.

He and his friends, in order to put the  
administration to a political disadvan-  
tage, urged on the declaration of war  
with Spain, and when it was over Mr.  
Bryan, personally at Washington, through  
personal advice and solicitation, brought  
into line a sufficient number of Demo-  
cratic Senators to ratify the treaty of  
Paris, despite the fact that it provided  
for the purchase and taking sovereign  
possession of Porto Rico, and the Philip-  
pines, without any provision for giving  
them any home government whatsoever.

difference is certainly not great enough  
to make any man surrender his convic-  
tions on other great questions to accept  
him upon one.

It may also be fairly doubted whether  
a man with so many erroneous ideas as  
to the conduct of the domestic affairs of  
the nation can be trusted to have right  
ones when it comes to managing our  
foreign policies.

**As to Porto Rico.**

As to the question growing out of the  
Porto Rican tariff, I believe the admin-  
istration made a most egregious error, but  
as Democracy is now constituted and con-  
trolled it stands for nothing so far as a  
tariff policy is concerned. It has aban-  
doned all the advantages of its position  
on this question, by advocating in its sil-  
ver policy the very worst kind of protec-  
tion. Mr. Bryan stands responsible for  
making it a party unable to manfully  
advocate a Democratic tariff doctrine.

It is to-day under Mr. Bryan's lead-  
ership, a party emphasizing a desire for  
special privileges and class legislation,  
appealing for the support of every element  
of discontent by falling in with and ad-  
vocating the particularly special legisla-  
tion which such element stands for. Its  
demagogic is manifest on every hand.

**Raising the Boer Issue.**

What thoughtful and inquiring person  
can possibly believe that either Mr. Bryan  
or the delegates at Kansas City are  
really deeply solicitous to the extent  
which it is made to appear that they are  
as to the alleged wrongs of the Boers in  
South Africa? Is it not manifest, through  
the thin disguise of a love of human  
freedom, rights and republican form of  
government, that Mr. Bryan and his fol-  
lowers hope for the German and Dutch  
vote as a determining factor in the elec-  
tion because of racial affiliations with the  
Boers and a supposed race prejudice  
against Great Britain, and not because  
the question or the integrity of the Boer  
republics is so dear to them?

It is absurd that the great questions  
with which we have to do affecting the  
vital interests of the United States shall  
be overlooked in a debate upon how Great  
Britain shall conduct its own affairs, es-  
pecially in the face of a proclaimed re-  
affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, which  
means, properly interpreted, that the  
people of the United States shall attend  
to their own affairs and let European na-  
tions look after theirs.

**Confidence in Germans.**

Having voiced such a sentiment, the  
Kansas City convention, under the in-  
spiration of Mr. Bryan, immediately pro-  
ceeds, for political effect, to express a  
wish to interfere with a European govern-  
ment in a matter strictly its own. I  
think such politics cheap, and unstates-  
manlike, quite beneath the dignity of any  
great party or leader.

I shall be surprised if any German voter,  
heretofore the bulwark of the country,  
against every assault upon the in-  
tegrity of the country's currency system

Republican doctrines as against pure  
Democratic ones, rightly interpreted and  
incorporated into the administration of  
public affairs. But as between Republi-  
canism and Populism, filtered through  
the channel of Bryanism, I prefer Republi-  
canism.

**Denies His Democracy.**

There is no Democratic doctrine pre-  
sented this year and no Democratic candi-  
date. Mr. Bryan was first named by the  
Populists because he best stood for  
Populist doctrines. He was only in-  
dorsed by the convention at Kansas City,  
called under alleged Democratic auspices,  
because Bryanism, Populism and Demo-  
cracy as now made up are synonymous  
terms.

The combined forces of the elements of  
discontent of the country having gathered  
in one fold and found without a dissent-  
ing voice a candidate so many-sided as  
to respond with an equal degree of satis-  
faction to each one's peculiar ism, it  
seems to me the part of wisdom to meet  
them in another election, and again dem-  
onstrate that the electorate of this coun-  
try in every critical time always stands  
ready to do that which is wise, putting  
down the wrong thing and putting up the  
right.

**To Vote for McKinley.**

I am going to vote for President Mc-<